

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AMONG ADULT IN
SELECTED RURAL AREA**

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**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the**

**Bachelor of Optometry (Hons)
Faculty of Health Science**

July 2015

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This topic has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

In the event that my dissertation be found to violate the conditions mentioned above, I voluntarily waive the right of conferment of my degree and agree be subjected to the disciplinary rules and regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA.

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ABSTRACT

Purposes: The research was intended to investigate the self-reported of visual impairment (VI) and its association with demographic data among adult in rural area. **Materials and methods:** Fourty residents of Kg. Ijok, Selangor aged 40 to 60 years old were recruited in this research. The participants needed to response to the self-reported questionnaire. Then the participant was asked to answer the questionnaires regarding their vision state. The question was "How is your eyesight (with glasses or contacts if you wear them) today?" The response were based on "Excellent", "Good", "Fair", "Poor" (referred to as poor vision) and "Unable to see" (referred to as blindness). Then the visual acuity was measured using Bailey-Lovie LogMAR chart at 6m. **Results:** The prevalence of male (22.5%) was higher than female (15.0%) in having visual impairment. Those with 60 years old and above (12.5%) were at higher risk to get vision impairment. The prevalence of VI for married participants (32.5%) were increased compared to single/divorced status. People with low education level (25.0%) were seen increased risk to have visual impairment than those with higher education level. **Conclusion:** Visual acuity testing was a better measurement in determining the VI compared to self-reported method among adults in rural area.

Keywords: self-reported, visual impairment, adults, rural, LogMAR, visual acuity

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